

**REMARKS**

Reconsideration and allowance of the above-identified application are respectfully requested. Claims 1-9, 11-15 and 21-28 are now pending, wherein claims 2-6, 8, 11 and 22 are amended, claims 16-20 are canceled, claims 23-28 are new, and claims 11-15 and 22 remain withdrawn.

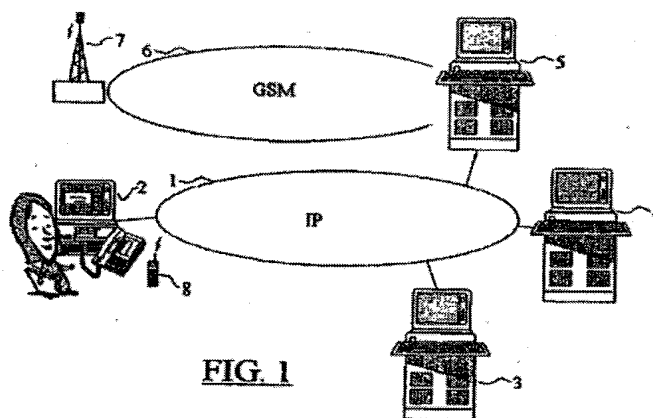
Initially, Applicants' would like to thank Examiner Williams for his time and courtesy during the personal interview conducted with the undersigned on November 7, 2007. The following discussion summarizes the issues discussed during the personal interview.

Claims 1-9 and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being obvious in view of the combination of Dutch Patent No. 1007409 (Prins), the article "Get Wireless: A Mobile Technology Spectrum by Agrawal et al. ("Agrawal") and U.S. Patent No. 6,512,754 to Feder et al. ("Feder"). This ground of rejection is respectfully traversed.

The combination of Prins, Agrawal and Feder does not render claim 1 obvious because the combination does not disclose or suggest a system arranged in the manner recited in this claim. For example, the combination does not disclose or suggest a system in which a home authentication, authorization and accounting (HAAA) server issues a personal identification number (PIN) that is

used to authenticate access by a browser of a portable computing device to a first W-LAN.

Prins discloses a system in which a “one-time password” (OTP), *for access by terminal 2 to server 3*, is sent to GSM terminal 8 by way of a short message service (SMS) message.<sup>1</sup> Specifically, in response to receipt of a number for mobile phone 8, server 3 transmits a request to authentication server 4 to generate an authentication code, which is provided to SMS-server 5 for transmission to GSM terminal 8. In contrast to Prins’ system in which *a server of the network being accessed by terminal 2* generates an authentication code, Applicants’ claim 1 recites a system in which a PIN is issued by *an element of the home network, i.e., the HAAA*, for access to a visited network.



<sup>1</sup> Pages 2 and 3.

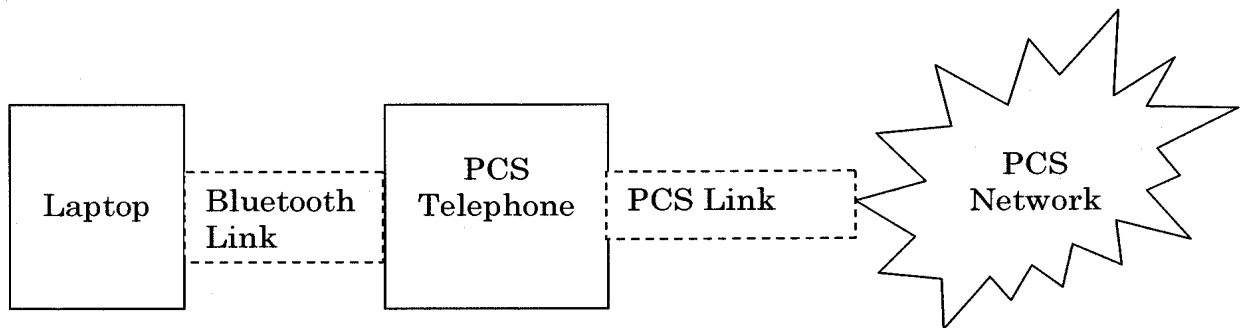
Furthermore, unlike the system of Applicants' claim 1 in which the PIN is used to authenticate visiting *access to a wireless local area network*, Prins discloses that the one-time password is used for *access to server 3*.

An additional distinction between Applicants' claim 1 and Prins is the issue of access and billing. In Applicants' claim 1 access by the portable computing device is billed to the account for the mobile telephone. Prins, however, is completely silent as to the issue of billing. In fact, Prins expressly discloses that the true purpose for using the GSM terminal 8 to transfer the OTP is to provide an the OTP in an "intruder-proof" manner, and that this advantage can also be achieved by using a secure channel of a virtual private network.<sup>2</sup> As such, there is nothing in Prins which would disclose or suggest that access by terminal 2 should be billed to the account of GSM terminal 8.

During the personal interview Examiner Williams pointed the undersigned to the discussion in the fourth full paragraph on page 23 of Agrawal. This paragraph discusses that a laptop can employ Bluetooth technology to communicate through an adjacent PCS telephone. Based on the description in this paragraph, Applicants have prepared the following figure which is believed to accurately illustrate this arrangement.

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<sup>2</sup> Pages 2 and 5.



As illustrated in the figure above, the arrangement described in Agrawal relies upon the PCS telephone's link to the PCS network for access by the laptop. In contrast, the system of Prins does not rely upon the GSM terminal's air interface for access by terminal 2, but instead it appears that terminal 2 is directly connected to the IP network. Accordingly, it is respectfully submitted that one of ordinary skill in the art would not have been motivated to combine Prins and Agrawal in the manner described in the Office Action. In fact, if Prins and Agrawal were combined, there would be no need to provide a PIN to the laptop for access to the PCS network because this access is clearly provided by authentication mechanisms provided by the PCS telephone.

Furthermore, it is respectfully submitted that in view of the disclosures of Prins and Agrawal, one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would not have combined these disclosures to result in the system of claim 1. As discussed above, the one-time password of Prins *is used for accessing server 3*. Accordingly, even if one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to

combine Prins and Agrawal, the combination at most would disclose or suggest providing a password to a terminal for *access to a server*, and not for *access to a wireless location area network* as recited in claim 1. This is particularly true because the PCS telephone of Agrawal does not require a password for access to the PCS network, as other mechanisms are already provided for PCS telephone to access the PCS network.

Moreover, as discussed above, Prins discloses that *a server in the accessed network* issues the password, whereas Applicants' claim 1 recites that the HAAA issues the PIN. Because Agrawal does not disclose issuance of a PIN, Agrawal does not remedy this deficiency of Prins.

Feder discloses a system that allows ends systems 32 is roam between networks. Feder does not, however, remedy the above-identified deficiencies of the combination of Prins and Agrawal. Specifically, Feder does not disclose or suggest a HAAA issuing a PIN, that is used by a portable computing device to access a first W-LAN, to a mobile telephone. Furthermore, Feder does not disclose or suggest billing for the cost of access by a portable computing device to a cellular mobile account. Accordingly, even if one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine Prins, Agrawal and Feder, the combination would not disclose or suggest all of the elements of claim 1.

Claims 2-9 and 21 are patentably distinguishable over the combination of Prins, Agrawal and Feder at least by virtue of their dependency from claim 1.

For at least those reasons stated above, it is respectfully requested that the rejection of claims 1-9 and 21 for obviousness be withdrawn.

New claim 28 is patentably distinguishable at least by virtue of its dependency from claim 1.

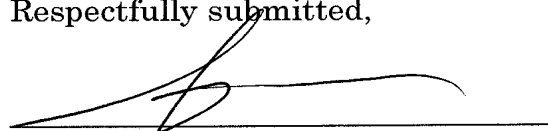
New claims 22-27 recite similar elements to those discussed above with regard to claim 1, and are patentably distinguishable over the current grounds of rejection for similar reasons.

If there are any questions regarding this amendment or the application in general, a telephone call to the undersigned would be appreciated since this should expedite the prosecution of the application for all concerned.

If necessary to effect a timely response, this paper should be considered as a petition for an Extension of Time sufficient to effect a timely response, and please charge any deficiency in fees or credit any overpayments to Deposit Account No. 05-1323 (Docket #038819.50289).

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Respectfully submitted,



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